Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Bamako (Mali)	20 August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
22042	Programme d'Amenagement du Delta Interieur du Niger (PADIN I)	289.953	CARE	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24812	Inner Delta Food Security, Resilience & Agricultural water manage (PASARC)	773.096	NEF	NGO	Mitigation and Adaptation	Principal	Significant
25501	Programme d'Amenagement du Delta Interieur du Niger (PADIN II)	2.058.712	CARE	NGO	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
25726	Programme de Renforcement des Chaines de Valuiers Agricoles PRCA SA	750.000	SNC LAVALIN /ICCO	PPP or network	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26318	POF IWRM 2014	71.036	WETLANDS	PPP or network	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		**2014**	**Implemented by**		**Rio marker**		**Gender marker**
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
26584	GAO PLUS	885.000	ENDA MALI	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26783	OPIDIN BIS	99.880	WETLANDS	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26989	GIRE	299.867	MEE/ DNH and WETLANDS	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')	At this stage the data collection on this parameter is limited, only in the zone served by Office du Niger the government has started to collect these data. It should also be noted that the (river) water available for irrigated areas varies per rainy season, which does have an effect on the area which is flooded and the water use per hectare. It should also be noted that it is not easy to measure/ estimate this for the (vast) zone of the Interior Delta of the Niger which is normally flooded 6 months of the year, where also different types of irrigation takes place: fully controlled irrigation, partially controlled irrigation and 'wild flooding'. The water consumption at the Office du Niger in Segou region has been reduced from 9 000 m3/ha in 2012 to 8 000 m3/ha in 2013/2014. In other words, the water consumption per ton of rice decreased from 2 727 m3/ton rice in 2012 to 2 000 m3/ton rice in 2014. Data for programs active in Mopti region (notably PADIN) on more efficient water use are expected in the course of 2015.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 Agricultural yield of main crops in t/ha (rice)	3.3 (t/ha) (2012)	5,0 (t/ha)	3,3 (t/ha)	4,5 (t/ha)	4,5 (t/ha)	Reports from Office du Niger, discussions with Institute d'Economie Rurale , data from irrigation project Baguineda near Bamako.
Indicator 2: Quantity of water consumed in m3/ha/ season (rice)	9 000 (2012)	6 000 (m3/ha)	9 000 (m3/ha)	8 000 (m3/ha)	8 000 (m3/ha)	Reports from Office du Niger, discussions with Institute d'Economie Rurale, data from irrigation project Baguineda near Bamako.
Indicator...						
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Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The earlier programs supporting development in the zone of Office du Niger have contributed to better water management there. The various programs funded by the Embassy in 2014 (PADIN, OPIDIN BIS, PASARC, PRCA SA, GAO PLUS) contribute to capacity building of producers and increased knowledge about water management. These programs facilitate water management for the benefit of various stakeholders/water users and help prevent and mitigate resources-based conflicts. Increasing the resilience of farmers and peasants is another important element of the PASARC and PADIN programs. The discussions in the framework of the GIRE program with various ministries and partners have included the need for innovations in irrigated agriculture. With the GIRE program, monitoring of water levels of the Niger river in Mali and Guinea will be further supported.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Formulation of training project, studies and works	0	12	4	5	12	Projects Office du Niger , PADIN, PASARC
Indicator 2: Realisation of training activities, studies and investments in irrigation/drainage infrastructure and water management	0	12	4	5	12	Projects PADIN II, Office du Niger, PASARC
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The results for the programs active in the Mopti region have been better than planned. The Embassy support to the programs PADIN (CARE Mali) and PASARC (NEF) has contributed to improved agricultural practices, including increased water productivity and decreased water consumption in both the rainy and dry seasons. Supporting data and their analysis are expected in the course of 2015. The new program Gao+ has succesully started and is responding amongst others to farmers' needs concerning irrigation. Integrated water management has been promoted, particulary through support to the ' Commission de Gestion des Eaux de la Retenue de Selingue et du seuil de Markala'. The formulation and preparation of the new integrated water resources management program GIRE was succesfully concluded and the program started late 2014 through the NGO Wetlands and the Ministry of Water and Energy. Progress with the Office du Niger was unsatisfactory: some programs experienced delays in implementation, and donors and Government agreed to conduct an external audit of waterfees collected from farmers by the Office du Niger.
Implications for planning:	The embassy aims for more synergy between the various programs supported in the regions, particulary for Segou, Mopti and Gao, and more specifically between GIRE, PADIN, PASARC et GAO PLUS. Specific attention will be given to the outcome of the external audit on water fees and the implementation of possible corrective measures by the Office de Niger.

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	See also question 2.1b; there has been significant progress in parts of the program area. The support via Wetlands to the Commission for Management of the Niger river between the Selingue dam and the Markala weir (activity 26318) has been a useful pre-cursor for the GIRE program, The need for more frequent communication and consultation between the various stakeholders who are using water is eminent. The demand for the resource is on the increase, particularly during the dry season (period January - June). With the engagement of Wetlands the tool OPIDIN was developed, which is a tool to predict the flooding regime of the Niger river based on rainfall. See also www.opidin.org. This tool helps to plan what kind of economic activities will be possible and assists to indicate the duration of navigability of the river for transport. Because of succesful engagement of the regional government (coordination) and local NGO's more than 40 development activities were undertaken to improve livelihoods of people in three divisions in Gao region, with the program GAO PLUS. The GIRE programme is expected to assist to improve and refine the existing data base and management plan for the Niger river.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of river basins with water allocation / flow management plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	2012: Data base Niger GIRENS II project + ABN	2	1	1	1	Direction National Hydraulique - MEEA data base for for Niger river at national level , within framework of Autorite du Basin de Niger www.abn.ne.
Indicators...						
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Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The PADIN I and PADIN II projects have developed to date 7 953 hectare of floodplains for irrigated agriculture, mostly for rice production. More specifically, this concerned two sub-basin plans for respectively i) the floodplains of the interior delta of the Niger river, and ii) the floodplains of the Sourou river. With the planning of a new IWRM program, the government, population and other partners in the Sourou/Bankass show interest in favor of sustainable natural resources management. Against the backdrop of climate change, the OPIDIN project has helped farmers with improved mitigation and adaptation tools to cope with floods and droughts. These tools were translated in local language as well as disseminated through community radio. The PADIN II, PASARC and GAO PLUS projects contributed to better water management for rice fields and 'bougoutieres' for fodder production, thereby alleviating inter alia (potential) conflicts between farmers and herders. For the Sourou basin, visits to the area took place, the potential for integrated developed has been re-affirmed, but a management plan for the use of the river has not yet been agreed upon between Mali and Burkina Faso. The GIRE program aims for improved water management in the Niger river basin, thereby indirectly targetting between from 1-4 million people (depending on the					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Management plan developed for sub-basin area's	1	2	1	1	1 (CP ON)	Project Documents PADIN I and II, and the Contrat Plan for ON has been developed for 2014 - 2018 (following the CP 2008 - 2012) www.on-mali.org
Indicator 2: Management plan in execution for the sub-basin area's	1	2	1	1	1 (CP ON)	CP ON 2014: plan for water use for 115 000 ha. PADIN: plan for Sourou not yet agreed upon
Indicator 3: Hectare of Floodplain developed for irrigation	0 (2011)	8000	5800	7300	7953	PADIN reports
Indicators 4: Number of people (m/f) targeted in Dutch water management projects	399 680 (2012)	4 000 000	399 680	477 013	550 000	Office de Niger, PADIN, PASARC, GAO+, GIRE. With the GIRE programme it is estimated that up to 4 million people may benefit in Mali

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	The Water chart was signed by nine Niger basin countries in 2008. The Niger Basin Authority (ABN) agreement has been signed in order to set up the Niger water management programs for all 9 countries. See also www.abn.ne . The PADIN program has been active in the Mopti region in the period 2012 - 2014 and has provided support to work in the Sourou basin (in Mali) In December 2014 a new IWRM (GIRE) transboundary program was signed for the upper area of the Niger basin (Mali- Guinea). The development op the tool OPIDIN (see also www.opidin.org) in 2013 and 2014 has helped the prediction of flooding of areas in Niger's Interior Delta in Mali. Diffusion via radio and internet. The GIRE program is expected to assist to improve and refine the existing data base and management plan for the Niger river. Consultations / studies on the development of dams in the Niger river are continuing (Worldbank, Guinee, Mali a.o)					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Transboundary agreement between Mali and a neighbouring country	1	2	1	1	1	For the Niger river , the ABN framework exists. For the Sourou river, the agreement Mali - Burkina Faso is under preparation.
Indicators 2: Execution of the agreement	1	2	1	1	1	For the Sourou river basin a joint committee between Burkina Faso and Mali exists, no agreement as yet.
Indicators 3: Use of tool OPIDIN (for floodprediction Niger river in Mali)	0	1	0	1	1	www.opidin.org, reports Wetland, DNH

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The support to the Comission for Improved Management of the Niger river between Selingue dam and the Markala weir has raised awareness amongst stakeholders i.e. in the south of the country. The preparations for the GIRE programme in 2013 and 2014, which included extensive discussions with various ministries (Water, Environment and Rural development), NGO's, research institutes and other stakeholders have raised awareness for the subject. This resulted in the signing of two contracts - with the Government and WETLANDS in December 2014. Exchanges with other donor agencies on the need for sustainable management of the Niger river have taken place, and for the GIRE programme there is a close collaboration with Sweden.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people (m/f) targeted in Dutch water management projects	399 680 (2012)	4 500 000	399 680	477 013	550 000	The GIRE programme covers catchment of Niger river in Mali and Guinea
Indicators...						
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The security situation in parts of the country/region did play a role in slowing the progress on watermanagement. In Mopti and Gao regions results were better than expected, in Segou region results remained below expectations . The preparation and signature of the agreement for the new GIRE program took longer than expected. The external audit of water users' fees that is planned for the Office de Niger may assist in developing a better management system in due course (2015 and thereafter).
Implications for planning:	It is hoped and expected that the peace process will be further consolidated and will be implemented at various levels. The consolidation and development of programs in Bamako, Segou, Mopti and Gao will require attention, and planning is envisaged for a new program in Tombouctou. The need for cooperation with other development partners and donors on this subject remains important, there is an active engagement with the technical working groups on irrigation and water with other donors and the government. Joint missions to program areas will help to develop more synergy between the various programs of the embassy (notably in Mopti), this is part of the strategy in the MJSP. With the development of the GIRE programme and the PADIN programme it is expected that management plans for both the river Niger and the river Sourou will be further developed and executed.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	Substantial preparatory work done for the IWRM/GIRE program with input from Dutch water experts. The program was signed in December 2014 with the Government and the NGO Wetlands. For the PADIN program in Mopti, CARE recruited a Dutch expert on dikes who provided an input in 2014. CARE Mali is engaged in the PADIN program and Wetlands Mali in the GIRE program. So far the engagement of the Dutch water sector in the water sector Mali is limited.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (e.g. companies, NGOs, knowledge institutes)	2	5	2 NGO	1 NGO	0	Embassy reports
Indicator...						
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Indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2014 there were few Dutch waterpartners (NGO + private sector) active in Mali. A major reason for this was the unfavourable security situation in the country since 2012. Given the peace agreement that was signed mid-2015 and general developments, more involvement of Dutch water experts is expected in due course. It appears that the limited space for the private sector is also a factor why few partners have shown interest so far. The GIRE programme is expected to result in a strategic framework which will provide opportunities for engagements for a broad number of actors: NGO's, knowledge institutes and the private sector. The GIRE programme has raised the interest of Dutch partners to get engaged in Mali. CARE Mali is engaged in the PADIN programme and Wetlands Mali in the GIRE programme.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of Dutch stakeholder inquiries at the Embassy.	0	3	0	2	3	Embassy reports
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch actors involved in the programs executed by the embassy	1	3	1	2	3	GIRE formulation document April 2014, PADIN report 2014
indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	It is too early to comment on this relationship. However with the formation of SOMAGEP and SOMAPEP - agencies to manage production and distribution of drinking water - there is a change in management of drinking water notably for urban centers including pricing. For the GIRE program one of the objectives is to assist Mali with the implementation of water pricing.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
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Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	It is too early to comment on this. But with the GIRE programme, it is expected that a strategic framework will be developed which will show the business opportunites including PPP's for the water sector.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	Mali has adopted some policies regarding the water sector sector such as the GIRE approach in 2008 and the Water Charter. But apparently it takes time for the public sector to create adequate space for the private sector. This appears to be main reason that not many private agencies are observed to be active in the water sector. The ones who are active are mostly related to investments of a specfic development partner / donor, related to a specific project. There appears a need for more coordination to bring actors together.
Implications for planning:	It is necessary to continue the dialogue with the government on institutional issues, including the need for adequate space for the private sector. There is probably also a need to discuss amongst development partners and donors how a more business oriented approach may be adopted for investments in the sector.

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